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elementary syllabus. The syllabuses have now been issued by the Society, in a pamphlet of seventeen pages.

The elementary syllabus deals with the preliminary stage of instruction for children between five and eight years; the foundation for systematic study for children between eight and eleven years old; geographical observations, the use of globes and maps, and systematic study of various parts of the world for children from eleven to fourteen years old. The syllabus for higher schools gives outlines of work for a four-years' course.

Having been prepared by educators of large experience, and then thoroughly discussed and, in some respects, amended by the Committee, they undoubtedly contain many suggestions of value for teachers.

A NEW WORK ON BERMUDA.—The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences has devoted its entire centennial volume (Vol. XI, Part II) to the work of its President, Professor Addison E. Verrill, of Yale, on the Bermuda Islands. The volume, which contains over 500 pages, especially emphasizes natural history, while treating also the scenery, climate, products, geology, people, and history of these beautiful islands. In text and illustrations the book is comprehensive and accurate, and is well adapted for a standard work of reference on the subject, and also to meet the needs of many visitors who are interested in the vegetation, the unusual forms of animal life, the grottoes, and many other aspects of the islands.

SHEETS OF THE UNITED STATES ATLAS.

BY

HENRY GANNETT.

During the past year the U. S. Geological Survey has issued eighty-six additional sheets of the great atlas of the country which it is preparing. These sheets are widely scattered over the United States, nearly half the States and Territories being represented upon them.

In the State of Maine are four sheets, all on the scale of 1:62,500, and with contour intervals of 20 feet. These sheets, known as the Orono, Castine, Bangor, and Bucksport, represent country bordering on Penobscot River near its mouth. They show a region of broken, rocky hills and drumlins, with interrupted drainage, marshes, and lakes—a typical glaciated country.

The result of co-operation between the State of New York and the U. S. Survey is shown in the fact that no fewer than 20 sheets in this State were published during the past year. All of these are on a scale of 1 : 62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Of these, four are in the northern part of the State, bordering on the St. Lawrence River, west of the Adirondack region, and show a country of low relief, which is mainly composed of glacial deposits. In this region the direction of the glacial movement was evidently southwestward, as is indicated by the trend of the deposits. In the Adirondacks is one sheet, Big Moose, showing a country of scattered, irregular hills, with many lakes and swamps and an interrupted drainage, the hills having a general northeast and southwest trend. On the upper Hudson, in the southern portion of the Adirondacks, is the Luzerne sheet, showing a region of rounded, irregular hills, with little apparent system. In the southern part of the State are the Norwich and Owego sheets, which show a deeply-dissected plateau, traversed by the Susquehanna River and its branches.

Seven sheets—Canandaigua, Naples, Hammondsport, Richfield Springs, Genoa, Pennyan, and Westfield—are in the Finger Lake region, or the western part of the State. Canandaigua and Naples represent the Canandaigua Lake and its surroundings. Hammondsport and Pennyan represent Lake Keuka and other small lakes in its neighbourhood; Richfield Springs the greater part of Otsego Lake; Genoa a large portion of Cayuga Lake, while Westfield lies upon the shores of Lake Erie, and shows the northern bluff of Alleghany plateau. The glacial origin of the lakes is beautifully developed on the maps, showing the smooth glacier-cut walls, as yet scarcely notched by streams.

The Kinderhook sheet represents country in the eastern part of the State, characterized by irregular or broken hills. The Broadalbin lies just north of the Mohawk Valley, and shows a country broken in the northern part; while the southern part has slight relief, and is traversed by the Sacandaga River in a circuitous course, with extensive marshes in its valley. The Cortland sheet lies in a deeply-dissected plateau in the central part of the State. On Long Island are two sheets, Northport and Babylon. These, together, show an excellent section across this morainic island, the northern portion being largely composed of broken hills, while the southern part is a gentle slope to a low, marshy coast, outside of which are sandbars and marshy islands.

In Pennsylvania are five sheets, all on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Of these Slatington, Boyertown, and Wernersville are in the eastern part of the State, and show a country of broken, irregular hills of no great relief. The Mercersburg and Everett sheets, on the other hand, lie in the main within the region of the Appalachian ridges, and illustrate excellently their characteristics. On the former are two beautiful canoe-shaped valleys, and on the latter the deeply-incised course of the Juniata River is a very interesting feature.

In Maryland are four sheets, on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 10 feet—Deal Island, Bloodsworth Island, Crisfield, and Nanticoke. All of these are upon the eastern shore, and represent country of very little relief and extensive coast marshes—a land in process of sinking.

In North Carolina are three sheets—Parmele, Tarboro, and Kenly. All these sheets are upon a scale of 1:62,500, the two former having a contour interval of 10 feet, the last of 20 feet. All these sheets show a plain of very slight relief, with crooked, winding streams bordered by marshes.

In West Virginia there are five sheets—Milton, Fairmount, Clarksburg, Wheeling, and Guyandot—all on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. They lie in the western part of the State, and show the lower slopes of the Alleghany plateau, which is here very deeply dissected with irregular drainage.

In Alabama is one sheet, Wetumka, on a scale of 1:125,000, and a contour interval of 50 feet, situated in the central part of the State. It represents a portion of the course of Coosa River. It is a region of no great relief, but with hills rising generally from south to north.

In Ohio are three sheets—Canton, Fostoria, and Oberlin—on a scale of 1:62,500, the first having a contour interval of 20 feet, the last two 10 feet. The country represented upon these sheets is extremely level, with but little relief, and that due to glacial deposition.

Work has been commenced on an extensive scale in the State of Indiana, which has heretofore been almost neglected by the Survey, and among the sheets are eight in this State. Seven of these—namely, St. Meinrad, Petersburg, Velpen, Boonville, New Harmony, Haubstadt, and Princeton—are on a scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 20 feet; while the eighth, Ditney, is on a scale of 1:125,000, and also with contour interval of 20 feet. All of these sheets are in the southwestern part of the State, and show country of no great relief, but with broad valleys along the Wabash and White Rivers.

In Kentucky is one sheet only, Tell City, on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Across this sheet from east to west flows the Ohio River, leaving a narrow strip of Indiana along the northern border.

In Wisconsin are two sheets, Briggsville and Geneva, on a scale of 1:62,500 and a contour interval of 20 feet. These sheets illustrate irregularly-deposited glacial detritus, with many lakes and marshes and interrupted streams.

In Iowa is one sheet, Winthrop, on a scale of 1:125,000 and contour interval of 20 feet. This is situated in the eastern part of the State, and shows a somewhat broken prairie country.

In Missouri are four sheets, all on a scale of 1:125,000, with contour intervals of 20 to 50 feet. These sheets are Edina and Kahoka, in the northeastern corner of the State, and Sullivan and O'Fallon in the eastern part. The last show a portion of the valley of the Mississippi River and the lower Missouri.

In Arkansas is one sheet, Camden, on a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet. This shows a part of the course of the Ouachita River, with the extensive low lands bordering it.

In Indian Territory is one sheet, Lukfata, on a scale of 1:125,000 and contour interval of 50 feet. This sheet is situated in the Choctaw Nation, and represents a part of the Ozark Mountains.

The Gainesville sheet lies in part in Texas and part in Indian Territory, on a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet. It is traversed from west to east by Red River, which sweeps across it by a very circuitous course, with great bends.

In western Texas, El Paso County, there is one sheet, Cerro Alto, on a scale of 1:125,000 and contour interval of 50 feet. This shows a desert country, no flowing water being found upon it. The features are the irregular, volcanic Hueco Mountains, with Cerro Alto as the culminating point.

In Nebraska is one sheet, Weeping Water, on a scale of 1:125,000 and contour interval of 20 feet. This sheet lies south of the Platte, in the eastern part of the State, showing a rolling prairie country.

Arizona has one sheet, Bradshaw Mountains, on a scale of 1:125,000, with contour interval of 100 feet. This sheet is in the central part of the Territory, and the area is almost entirely mountainous or composed of high plateaux.

Colorado has one sheet, Greeley, on a scale of 1:125,000 and a contour interval of 20 feet. It is situated in the northern part of the State, on the plains, and is traversed by the South Platte River, flowing northward and eastward. Its valley is highly cultivated, and is intersected in every direction by irrigation ditches, and dotted with reservoirs.

Wyoming has two sheets, Aladdin and Fort McKinney, on a scale of 1:125,000, the former having a contour interval of 50 feet and the latter 100 feet. The Aladdin sheet, which lies in the eastern part of the State, bordering on South Dakota, mainly consists of plains and broken hills, rising in the western part of the sheet to mountains. The other sheet represents the eastern edge of the Bighorn Mountains, with the plains stretching eastward from their base.

In Utah there is one sheet, Coalville, on a scale of 1:125,000 and contour interval of 100 feet. This sheet is of special interest as representing the divide between the western end of the Uinta Mountains and the west flank of the Wasatch Range. It consists of a valley by the name of Rhodes, covered with gravel and small boulders, lying at an altitude of about 6,500 feet, above which the west end of the Uinta Range rises abruptly to an altitude of more than 10,000 feet. This region is drained by Weber River, flowing west out of the Uinta Mountains, and thence northward; while along the south edge of the sheet flows Provo River. The divide between the two streams is almost imperceptible, and suggests the possibility that the Upper Provo may formerly have flowed to the Weber.

Montana has two sheets, both on a scale of 1:125,000, with contour intervals of 100 feet. These sheets, Coopers Lake and Bonner, are in the western, mountainous portion of the State. Coopers Lake shows the main divide of the Mission Range, the mountains rising to altitudes exceeding 8,000 feet. Bonner sheet shows part of the drainage basin of Hell Gate River, immediately east of the City of Missoula.

Idaho has one sheet, known as Rathdrum, representing an area in the western part of the State, including most of Cœur d'Alene Lake and the southern part to Pend d'Oreille Lake. The central portion of the sheet is occupied by the Great Rathdrum prairie, evidently a basin, of which the two lakes mentioned, with numerous others, formed part, the whole being evidently of glacial origin.

In California are nine sheets, in the various parts of the State. They are upon various scales and various contour intervals. San Antonio and Rock Creek sheets represent the summit of the north slopes of San Gabriel Mountains, extending out into the Mojave desert on the north, and illustrate rather fine examples of alluvial cones. These sheets are on a scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 50 feet. Santa Susana and Tejon are in the southern part of the State, and are largely comprised in the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve. Their scales are: the former 1:62,500, with contour interval of 50 feet, and the latter 1:125,000, with contour interval of 100 feet. These represent the coast ridges running rudely parallel to the coast of the west, intersected by broad valleys. The Calabasas sheet, on a scale of 1:62,500, with contour interval of 50 feet, stretches northward to the coast and directly west to Santa Monica, and represents the Santa Monica Mountains. Fernando and Corona sheets, also on a scale of 1:62,500, with contour interval of 100 feet, represent considerable areas in Southern California bordering the coast, including many towns and much rich agricultural land. The Santa Cruz sheet, on a scale of 1:125,000, with contour interval of 100 feet, shows the coast ranges from Santa Cruz to the foot of San Francisco Bay, and a part of the Santa Clara Valley. Fairoaks sheet, on a scale of 1:62,500, and contour interval of 10 feet, represents Sacramento, with the foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the east. The Randsburg sheet, on a scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 50 feet, represents country about the mining camps of Randsburg and Johannesburg, in the southern desert part of the State. The topography consists of irregular mountain masses with broad desert valleys.

Besides the above sheets, the office has published special maps of mining regions. Among them are Banner Hill, in California; Encampment, in Wyoming; Park City, Utah; Terlingua, in western Texas, and Cœur d'Alene, in Idaho and Montana.